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The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXXIV

May, 1937

Number 8

FLORICULTURE AND VEGETABLE CROPS

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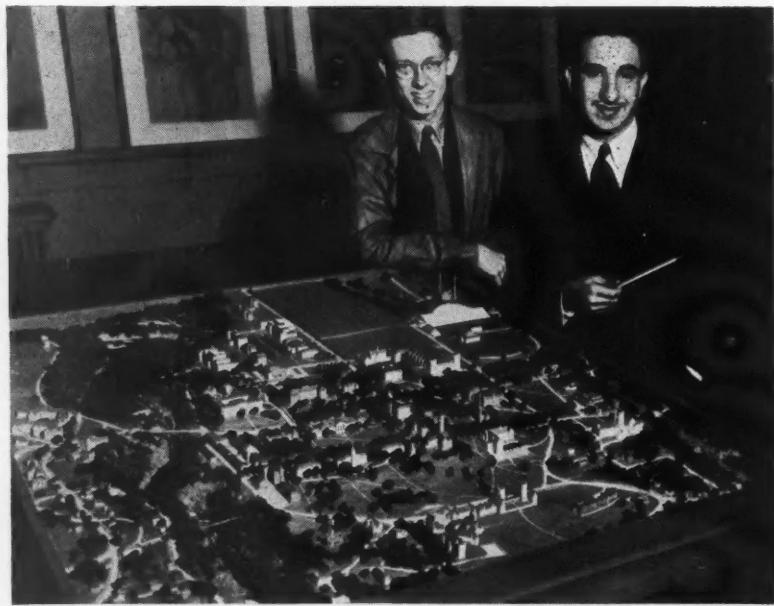
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The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University

are two of the several colleges which together make the University. They offer several types of instruction, with the advantage of attendance in a leading University where students are encouraged to add to technical and professional training, the broadly cultural advantages of courses in other colleges of the University. The colleges offer, among others, the following courses:

1. *A four-year course*, leading to the bachelor degree with opportunities to specialize in economics, education, agriculture, engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, botany, dairy, forestry, horticulture, poultry, entomology, plant pathology, dietetics, institutional management, hotel management, clothing, child training, and many other subjects.
2. *A two-year course* in practical subjects in many fields of agriculture, with opportunities to go from the two-year course to the four-year degree course.
3. *A twelve-week winter course* in agriculture subjects open to anyone with a common school education.
4. *Intensive courses* of short periods for training in specialized fields.
5. *Correspondence courses* in many subjects open to those who are in a position to use the knowledge in practical ways.
6. *Graduate study*, through the Graduate School, in many fields in both agriculture and home economics.

Announcements of the various courses may be had by addressing
C. H. GUISE, Secretary in Charge of Admissions, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York.



Model of Cornell Campus Built by Students of Cornell's Architectural College on Display at Hotel Ezra Cornell, May 7.



Speakers at Third Annual Conference On Fields of Work For Women—In Willard Straight Hall

—COURTESY ALUMNI NEWS

Trailer Travels Among Vegetables

By J. E. Knott

Trailer travel and the sociological effects of the trailer receive frequent comment in the press. This relatively new mode of travel has caught the fancy of the public to such an extent that certain prophets are predicting that before many years half the population will be living on wheels. From the experiences gained in seven months of trailer life and from innumerable chats with other trailerites, I question whether there will be any such exodus from the established home. A trailer might do as a home for two but a family needs more room as a permanent abode.

How did we happen to take to the trailer? Well, in making plans for a sabbatic leave our tentative itinerary included a visit to all the experiment stations in the West and South, together with stops in the important vegetable producing sections. Our route would also take us near many of the national parks and other places of scenic beauty. We thought that with a trailer the sleeping problem would be solved no matter where we might desire to stop. Moreover, since the family included three children—ages thirteen, ten and five—the question of where to carry clothes, school books and other equipment in a car made the spaciousness of a trailer seem essential.

We rolled out of Ithaca on August first. It was not until we reached the tall corn state of Iowa, where because of drought and grasshoppers, yellow dried-up stalks only a yard high rustled in the breezes, that the strain of driving with a ton and a half behind the car began to lessen. In the wide open spaces full throttle gave a speed of 55 to 60 miles an hour with no swaying of the trailer.

After the dry Middlewest, the green irrigated fields near Greeley, Colorado looked like an oasis in the desert, and the Rocky Mountains looming beyond gave us our first taste of real hilly driving with a trailer attached as we climbed through Esty's Park to the Rocky Mountain National Park.

With Colorado we began to meet old friends, for the men in charge of the vegetable experiment work in many of the western and southern states have taken their graduate work at Cornell. We journeyed on to Utah by way of Wyoming where we saw excellent green celery of the Giant Pascal type in Salt Lake City. We did not take our salt with the celery but afterwards, for no visitor to Utah should fail to swim in the Great Salt Lake. It is an odd experience to be

unable to sink and scarcely to be able to stay sufficiently underwater to swim.

The Yellowstone National Park was at the end of a trip through vegetable seed growing, potato and lettuce producing sections of Idaho. Here we found the best fresh water fishing encountered on the whole journey, and innumerable natural wonders intriguing one to tarry and enjoy them.

The Grand Coulee Dam, Mt. Rainier, and the cabbage and beet seed-producing area near the coast finished memorable points of interest in Washington.



Vancouver, British Columbia, nestling below snow-topped mountains will always be remembered because of the leisurely way of life enjoyed by the inhabitants.

Brief stops at the State College in Corvallis and at Crater Lake completed our time in Oregon, and we entered California as potatoes were being harvested in Modoc County. The lava bed caves and stone parapets of the stronghold used by the Indians remain.

During the next two months we zigzagged back and forth across California and saw practically all that the state had to offer in the way of vegetable growing and scenic beauty, including a side trip to Boulder Dam in Nevada and to Death Valley. The lettuce industry in the Salinas-Watsonville area is a highly organized business. There is little waste effort in the steps of growing and marketing the crop. Wage rates for various jobs and the mechanized methods of harvesting and packing remind one of factory methods.

The radio in the car brought us the Cornell-Pennsylvania football game at a state park north of San Diego. Between the halves a swim in the ocean prepared us for a real Thanksgiving dinner with turkey and all the trimmings cooked on the trailer's gasoline

stove and eaten in bathing attire while the second half of the football game raged on.

The Grand Canyon, Casa Grande (a prehistoric Indian community dwelling), the important lettuce area near Phoenix, Arizona and the Carlsbad caverns of New Mexico were on our route to Crystal City, Texas, the spinach center of the United States. We picked up our Christmas mail at Laredo and crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico.

At last we were on the Pan-American Highway of which we had read so much. If it had not been for the natives trudging along under enormous burdens held by forehead straps, the road itself and the terrain for the first hundred miles did not differ enough from other roads we had traversed in the Southwest to remind us that we were in a different country.

Christmas seemed a little strange in Monterrey with a banana tree bearing fruit outside our door. As yet there are no trailer parks in Mexico although several were under construction. However, there are excellent tourist camps.

We were soon in the low country—40 feet above sea level. The countryside now took on a more tropical appearance. Straw or cane huts with thatched roofs were the only type of dwelling in sight. Up through the clouds we went with grand views from the edge of the road and on into the central plateau and Mexico City, 763 miles from Texas.

On New Year's we were back at the trailer and heading for Texas, stopping off a day at Monterrey to see a bull fight.

Before long we were in Florida and then back home March first, seeing all we could of interest along the way. Thus we travelled 21,680 miles in seven months or an average of about 100 miles a day.

There are certain features of trailer travel which should be mentioned. The advantages of having the same bed every night are obvious to anyone who, while travelling, has tried to sleep on a hard bed one night and a soft one the next. The trailer travelled so smoothly that at least two of the children rode in it most of the time, reading, studying, or playing games. From the drivers point of view this was far preferable to having them squeezed into the back seat of the car with the attendant discord.

Would we do it again by trailer? Unanimously "yes."

Falconry -- Sport of Kings

An Ancient Sport Revives

FALCONRY, the most fascinating and oldest sport of man, is becoming a well-known sport in America. Persia is believed to be the country in which hawks were first tamed and trained. From the East the sport was carried to Europe, and Falconry clubs are still active in England because trained hawks are permitted to fly at game.

Hawks during the height of popularity of Falconry were used in accordance with their excellence by different ranks of society. An Emperor had the distinction of flying an Eagle, while the Gyrfalcon was permitted kings, the noble Peregrine to Earls, the Merlin to Ladies, the Goshawk to yoemen, and the Sparrow Hawk to priests. The regulations regarding a person's flying a trained bird not of rank accorded him were very strict, and those guilty ones were punished severely.

THE most successful hawk used in Falconry is the Peregrine Falcon or the Duck Hawk, that has in addition to power and strength much speed in flight. The training of a Peregrine may begin in either of two ways. The young hawks or eyases (as young falcons are called) are taken from the nest just before fully developing their powers of flight. If taken any sooner the falcon will develop into a weak, puny creature which is very susceptible to disease. Another annoying habit the bird may acquire if taken too soon is the screaming for food every time it sees a person. The alternative method would be the taking of a mature bird by means of a bone net. This method, of course, requires much patience and skill as well as labor.

The falconer may now confine his neophyte in a lofty or spacious shed or put her at hack. Hacking a young hawk is merely turning it loose so it will become wild and powerful on the wing. Escape is prevented when the bird is at hack by a length of stout cord which is attached to the feet of the bird. In both instances the bird is left completely alone for the less a hawk sees of humans the better. Too much contact will result in a tame and spiritless bird.

The owner or trainer feeds the bird in a darkened shed. He handles the bird cautiously in the beginning, for her needle-sharp talons are capable of inflicting severe injury. He places a hood or cap of stiff leather over the head of the bird and ties it to control the hawk. The rest of the "hawk

furniture," consists of "Jesses," two short strips of leather containing a small bell that are attached to each leg. The bell locates the bird should she make her escape. A swivel, a figure eight affair, is then attached to the ends of the Jesses, running the leash, a strong three-fold leather thong through the lower circle of the swivel. The bird fully equipped is now placed on a wooden block or perch and the task of training is begun.

THE hawk is at first carried about on the gloved fist of her master's arm. This is continued as many as



five or six days at a time, during which operation she is gently stroked with a feather or very light finger to accustom her to handling.

As previously mentioned the bird is first fed in a darkened room. At each succeeding meal more light is admitted until the bird feeds fairly at twilight, unhooded. Before the meal is ended the hood is placed on the bird to prevent the bird associating the disagreeable cap with the end of the meal.

With increasing tameness the hawk is presented to many interesting and terrifying objects such as cars, dogs and crowds of people. The hawk will soon realize that no harm is intended her and will pay little heed to her surroundings. Captain Knight recently stated that a successful falconer must have the hands of an organist and the patience of a sage. A lure, which is an imitation of a bird constructed of a padded object with pigeon wings is then used to train the hawk to fly after prey. The lure is, of course, very heavy and the falcon quickly drops it, once caught. This prevents the hawk flying away with its prey. Food is then tied to the lure, and the hawk is fed solely from the dummy. After a few tries, the hawk,

will hop from the block to the lure. The distance from the perch to the lure is gradually increased until the bird can barely see it. If success is obtained at this time, the falconer's greatest task is over. The bird learns to wait. At unhooding, the hawk, circles high over head and waits for her master to produce the lure containing food, then closes its wings and plummets to earth with rocket-like speed. The lure is quickly hidden and the hawk, in consternation, again circles overhead, looking for her reward. The bird will often learn to play this game quite well and will "stoop" two or three times before seizing the lure.

In New York State it is illegal to fly a falcon at game. However, the falconer may obtain just as much enjoyment by using a lure of a dead crow or a starling. It is surprising that once a hawk is taught to fly at starlings, it will not pursue any other birds.

Pfeiffer, owner of the female Golden Eagle seen on the Cornell Campus, allowed me to watch him work with the eagle, which was a third larger than the male of the species. With their increased size, strength, and efficiency as a killing instrument the females are correspondingly difficult to train. As this great bird soared through the air the flight was so swift that she nearly turned over on the outstretched arm of her trainer. Only by bracing himself firmly was he able to keep his balance.

This Golden Eagle measures seven feet in wing spread, would, if hung by one wing, reach from the top of the door casing in an ordinary room to the floor.

Pfeiffer's eagle is not the only example of modern falconry on the Cornell campus. Should you be near the Ag Ec building at four o'clock of any afternoon you will hear the trainers of a red tailed hawk whistling to call it to the lure.

On a recent afternoon I watched the owners try in vain to call the hawk from its comfortable perch in a nearby tree. She was interested in the flock of crows that played tag through the treetops. The trainers brought out a bald eagle, tied it down to a stump and gave it some raw meat. Then the hawk lost all interest in the crows. She dropped like a plummet from the tree and hit the eagle in the head. The trainers rescued her from the justly resentful eagle and carried her to her roost.

The Cornell House of Flowers

May Flowers in Plant Science

The "Cornell House of Flowers" is another of the series of biannual shows presented by the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture in cooperation with the Floriculture Club and the honorary fraternity Phi Alpha Xi, Saturday and Sunday, May 1 and 2 in the Plant Science Building at Cornell. The last show was staged in 1935, when 7000 persons attended.

This year's "House of Flowers" will be a unique presentation of ornamental plants and plantings adapted to the smaller homes and gardens of Central New York State. It will include a "Garden Path" which approaches the house itself. This is followed by an informal doorway planting. Visitors will then enter the hallway of the home itself where flower arrangements and landscape pictures will be on display. The library of the home is the next feature exhibit and here the visitor may inspect selected books on all phases of gardening. Herbals and modern books will vie for attention. From the library the visitor next enjoys the secluded garden of dwarf shrubs. Over 150

species will be shown in a quiet setting. Following a woodland pathway the visitor enters a naturalistic garden of plants native to Central New York.

THE use of flowers in the home is introduced by the Cornell Flower Shop. Flowers and gifts for "Mother's Day" will be featured and the care of cut flowers demonstrated. Subsequent exhibits will present suggestions for the use of flowers and plants in the home. Two distinct types of flower arrangement will be displayed. The modern trend toward simplicity of design will contrast with the older but now popular Victorian type. Flower show suggestions will be displayed in another exhibit.

The presentation of a flower hobby in all its phases will attract the attention of all visitors. Orchids will be featured in many stages of development and many types will be on display. Some will be presented as they grow in their native habitat.

From the hobby room the visitor enters the sun porch where a special collection of ivies will be shown. The sun porch leads directly to the terrace

and thence to the perennial garden. Here special emphasis will be laid on flowers adapted to shaded and to sunny locations and the gardener is sure to find much of interest and direct application to his own particular problems.

The "Patio Garden" is to many visitors a secret garden. It is almost unknown even to many persons familiar with the Plant Science Building in which the "House of Flowers" will be presented. On this occasion the Patio Garden will be open to visitors who will have the opportunity of seeing a truly small garden in the reality of outdoor conditions.

The final exhibit of the show will be devoted to plants adapted to rock garden conditions. Part of this plant exhibit will include Rocky Mountain alpines collected last summer by a Cornell student during a survey of the Colorado and Canadian Rockies.

"The Cornell House of Flowers" will include a "backstage" exhibit of garden operations. This educational feature proved so popular during the recent Farm and Home Week that it will be repeated and enlarged.

A City Flower Hunt

By Janet Coolidge '37

We Floriculture students certainly do get around. This year our class in Retail Floriculture went to New York to see wholesale houses, retail shops and the International Flower Show and to New Jersey to see greenhouses. There were twenty-five of us—nineteen men, including two instructors, and six girls. We chartered a red and silver bus and put a Cornell seal in the back window. We left Ithaca and Saturday and returned the following Tuesday.

In New Jersey we visited Ruziecka's Rose Greenhouses—very extensive gardens under glass which contain about 100,000 roses, and only roses. I had never realized how much planning and back-breaking labor is necessary to produce a single rose. Mr. Ruziecka uses liquid fertilizer which he manufactures himself by forcing water through manure. This water, with the soluble portion of the manure in solution, is then piped through the greenhouses and used to water the rose plants.

The third green house we visited made a specialty of growing camillias which have come into such prominence since Greta Garbo wore them in

"Camille." They are lovely symmetrical flowers the size of gardenias but without fragrance, so many people prefer them. Florists predict a quick future for this flower.

In New York it rained continually from the time we arrived till the time we left. Undaunted, however, we went down to the wholesale house district where flowers are shipped from growers all over the country and even from Holland. Each morning when the flowers come in they are arranged on the tables and the retail buyers come in from seven to eleven in the morning. By noon the markets are all closed.

In times of good business most of the flowers are sold during the day. In "glut seasons" or periods of excess supply the flowers that are left are kept two or three days and then if not sold, they are sold to street peddlers for almost nothing. This practice hurts the retail florist trade and lowers the whole tone of the flower business.

Each city has its own system of handling flowers wholesale. To me, it seemed rather useless to have so many wholesale markets. There are sixty or so small markets concentrated in

two or three blocks. I should think that Boston's system of one central market would be more efficient.

In the afternoon we visited the larger retail shops and observed the different methods of display and designing flower pieces.

The high point of our trip was the International Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace. The large seed companies and nurseries displayed their wares in attractive formal gardens and informal nooks. One formal garden had a walk leading up to a small blue gate. Bordering the walk were strips of turf and then formal beds of tulips. Strutting proudly on the grass were two or three black and white pouter pigeons who seemed very much at home there, and in back of the whole garden was a blue sky with white clouds floating lazily across. We spent the morning wandering about by ourselves, making notes, asking questions, and trying to decide whether or not we agreed with the judges.

We left New York Tuesday noon after a very enjoyable and educational visit and ploughed through the snow drifts back to Ithaca.

Hunting Vitamins

By Ernestine Becker '18

NUTRITION is a relatively new science; experimental nutrition is even newer. Its purpose is to decipher an adequate diet in terms of its chemical constituents and to study the many known and unknown deficiency diseases. It also deals with the experimental production of such diseases as diabetes, kidney disease, heart lesions, epilepsy, carious teeth, pyorrhea (to mention a few), in so far as these can be produced and controlled by diet.

Thirty-five years ago being adequately fed meant feeling full at the end of each meal. Chemists' analysis revealed the adequate diet to consist of protein, fat, carbohydrate, ash, and water. Then it was found that such a diet when fed to animals was inadequate for growth, reproduction, and longevity. Rats, dogs, guinea pigs, cows, chicken, pigs and rabbits are some of the subjects used, and sometimes, for some problems, man himself may be the subject of an experiment. I have seen at least one case of a child brought into the hospital helpless and in pain, treated with orange juice, sent home in four days, not entirely recovered, of course, but able to walk, and entirely free from pain.

IN 1913 the existence in certain fats of a substance necessary for growth was demonstrated. Its omission from the diet caused eye lesions and ultimate blindness. The term, vitamin A, was applied to this indispensable factor. Further work has shown that vitamin A is necessary also for the preservation of the health of all mucous surfaces and the skin.

Vitamin B₁ has been synthesized and may be purchased in pure crystalline form. What was originally thought to be one factor in the prevention and cure of pellagra has since been demonstrated to be of multiple nature. Each portion is responsible for the production of specific symptoms if omitted from the diet. Lactoflavin, the greenish yellow pigment of whey, is one of these factors.

Scurvy is seldom heard of today. Yet some centuries ago it was the scourge of expeditions on land and sea. When Admiral Byrd planned his first expedition to the Antarctic one thing which he stressed in planning his provisions was an abundance of the perishable vitamin C or antiscorbutic factor. Experiments have shown that like raw fruits and vegetables, sprouted grains are a good source of the antiscorbutic vitamin.

Some of us had the opportunity of checking over Byrd's food list and making suggestions. Consequently, in addition to specially canned fruits and vegetables, grain for sprouting in an emergency was carried on the first trip to Little America. Like vitamin B₁, vitamin C has been identified chemically. It is known as ascorbic acid and is made and sold in pure crystalline form.

THE work of the last 20 years on experimental rickets has resulted not only in the discovery of vitamin D, the antirachitic factor, but in improved methods for the diagnosis and treatment of clinical rickets. Fifteen years ago I was told by a reliable physician that nine out of ten children brought into the hospital for treatment showed definite rickets. Now, I am told, it is difficult to obtain a case of florid rickets for clinical demonstration.

The above narrative illustrates the problems pursued in typical laboratories of nutritional research. Equally important is the dissemination of accurate scientific information in understandable and interesting language, and protection of a gullible public from the exhorting and extorting pseudo-scientific quacks.

Garden Vagaries

CAN you look a half grapefruit in the eye without a squint as you boldly press the spoon into the juicy squirting segment? You can. Well, try this: go out in the garden and pull a stalk of rhubarb, take a large firm bite and chew it down without making a wry face. Game, are you? Oh, you have no rhubarb in your garden. That's too bad, you haven't a real garden.

Probably you have no asparagus either. Yet these are two of the finest foods that ever New York garden grew, two fresh and colorful dishes that come early in the spring, with the tulips, when the rest of the garden is bare and hopeless. Every garden should have them. They help perk up the spring appetite and cut down the food bill, yet take little space. And once set out they grow year after year with little care, supplying tender young stalks to grace the family table.

I must confess that the soil of my own garden has not for many years been punctuated by the green spears of asparagus, but it always shall be in the future. As for rhubarb, that has been familiar to me ever since I was first able to pull a stalk, cut off the big umbrella leaf, and chew the crisp, tart flesh. Talk about your pick-me-ups, that is a real bracer.

IN SEVERAL years of gardening I have discovered that year after year different faults in my plans have kept me from getting the greatest benefit from that quarter acre plot. There are a variety of lessons I have learned only by bitter experience.

One of my lessons was taught me by a cow, one of the fat, black, cud-chewing, family cows, that look so mild but act so obstreporously in the wrong place. She taught me that it is wise to have a fence around the garden.

One evening I fixed the pasture fence where she had walked through it, and then escorted her back to the barnyard, from the public highway which she had been promenading with nonchalant air. At five o'clock the next morning, when I walked out of the house to do the chores, I saw her standing out in the alfalfa field with a benign expression on her face. She had again broken through the fence, had walked a quarter mile down the road, to prance over our lawn, sampling a few apples, maple leaves, tulips, and rose leaves in passing, to finally arrive at the open side of our garden. There she joyfully cropped the tops off a half row of beets, nibbled a few carrots, sampled the lettuce, and exterminated a few hills of muskmelons under her hoofs. Passing over

the onion rows disdainfully, she munched a couple of summer squash, ate a bushel or so of pea vines, mowed a section of swiss chard, and pulled a few potato plants. But she didn't stop there. She ambled over to the sweet corn. There were three rows of early corn in full tassel, with the silk out, that would have been ready for the table by July 1. She chewed them all to the ground, then left for the alfalfa field to look upon her work from afar, and to ruminante on the nicety of this world.

Seed troubles have never bothered me greatly. I usually purchased seed, unless home-grown, from several reliable seed houses. Any new vegetable or variety I tested out on a small scale first before making it a mainstay. And of the few failures I have had, most were due to bad weather, insects, disease, or my own inept methods of planting and tillage.

And tillage is important. Only tall, growing, or spreading crops I plant in wide rows. Except for the hand weeder in the row, the scuffle hoe that cuts weeds just below the surface of the ground is practically the only tillage tool most of my garden sees, once the seed is planted.

You learn much from a garden in choosing seeds, fitting the soil, and protecting it from the enemy.

May, 1937

A Grad Recollects

By Russell Lord '20

(Editor's Note—The other day we wrote Russell Lord '20 asking him about the Countryman or the College of Agriculture as he remembered it. His answer was so interesting we are printing it in full.)

My remembrances of Cornell and The Countryman, include no one hundred percent "Office El." The nearest to that was the magazine's faculty advisor, a lanky, drawing new professor named Adams. Definitely, he was a shade queer. One of the ideas he practiced, and insisted, if you were walking with him, that you join in, was looking at a view through your legs, to bring out the values. Plainly, this can not be done frontwards. You turn tail to the view, bend down, and regard it through your legs upside down. Try it. You look funny doing it but see things in the landscape that you never saw before. B.A. used to prostrate himself backwards before the sunset over Cayuga, thus did we who walked with him before Goldwyn Smith at dusk; and snooty Arts students were all the more persuaded that all Ags were either clods or stark mad.

He passed this way the other day and put up here for the night with talk until four. The place Bristow Adams filled in the lives of that generation of Cornellians, and especially

in the lives of those who wanted to write, is incalculable; and I understand that he has been at it ever since.

Next to him, I best remember George Everit, another man learning had not puffed up, but made plain, easy, sensible, kind and wise. I remember a city student who made a speech in his class on how dumb farmers are not to keep books. The Prof asked him how much time he had spent on a farm. A summer. Had he kept the books? No. What had he done. Lots of things. Had he pitched manure? Sure; lots of it. "Well," said the Prof, "The next time you talk to this class, you talk about pitching manure."

One of the reasons I went to Cornell was to work on The Countryman and learn about magazines. At twenty, I had for six years written news for country weeklies, and even a little for city dailies; so I felt I had that end of journalism down fine, but could still use a little magazine experience. Ah, youth!

Birge Kinne, now of Better Homes and Gardens, gave us, as Countryman business manager, a fat paper to play with. E. B. Sullivan, who followed as business manager in my times kept it fat until War smashed everything down to leaner proportions. In the interim, we had an elegant time, and put out, young as we

were, the nearest thing to an adequate general professional paper for people college-trained in agriculture in the United States. That is not as big a brag as it may sound; for the agricultural college papers, with their greater or less alumni circulations, were then, and are now, the only contenders in that field. What the war and depression did to them is something pitiful; but the field is still wide open; and times seem better now.

The ones I knew best on the editorial staff in my time were H. A. Stevenson, Editor now of The Cornell Alumni News and Howard Sisson, who can write, but who sensibly prefers, so far as making a living goes, to farm.

Jack Fleming was interested in cows and books and Balch. He ran The Campus Countryman after it had been set up as separate section so that he could run, in effect, a small town paper. After graduation, he passed from covering lodge meetings to city editorship of the Springfield (Mass.) Union in a year. Then he was Extension Editor in Ohio; and now he is Assistant Director of Information of the United States Department of Agriculture. It just shows what a little Countryman experience will do for a man if he is a born writer and editor in the beginning.

A New Way To See America First

By Rose Quackenbush

EVEN though folks the world over may say that we young people are products of a super-civilized world, many of us seek adventure out of doors. The American Youth Hostel movement has made this possible for many young people.

The Youth Hostel was founded by a German teacher, Robert Shirrmann in 1910. He discovered that his students craved outdoor life and wanted convenient lodgings near the trails.

In 1932 an American couple, Monroe and Isabel Smith, went to Europe and treveled with Robert Shirrmann to study the set up of the hostels. Two years later they established the American headquarters in Northfield, Massachusetts.

The youth hostel is a facility for travel. It is a group of buildings with separate sleeping quarters for boys and girls, a common kitchen, dining room and recreation room, and private quarters for youth hostel parents. There are many types of lodgings but the most suitable and characteristic are those established in remodeled woodsheds or barns. Partitions the size of a bunk are built and a foot and a half of straw is placed in the bunk with a heavy blanket thrown over it. Some of the more

luxurious hostels have cots and beds, but even the bunks are comfortable after a day of walking the trails.

The hostels are established in chains or loops, and are located about fifteen or twenty miles apart. The official emblems of the Hostels, white triangles painted on trees, dot the trails to guide the traveler. Most of the trails are off the main routes of travel along woods paths or country lanes. Old logging trails are sometimes used.

The life of the hosteler is for those who wish to live simply. You carry everything you'll need for the trip in a pack on your back, and you walk or ride a bicycle. You are expected to cook your own meals.

The Hostel Movement is to help young people without a "traveling allowance" to see America first. To belong to the Hostel you buy a pass for a dollar, which is good for a year. You carry your own stock of food bought at nearby towns and spend about seventy-five cents a day. The fee paid to the hostel mother or rather for the lodging, blankets and cooking facilities is twenty-five cents a night.

Some of the general rules for hostel living are: Make reservations in ad-

vance, register with the house father or mother before eight o'clock at night, lights out at ten o'clock, and out on the trail by eight o'clock in the morning. There is no smoking or drinking in the hostels. On arrival at a hostel you give your pass to the house parent, register in the youth hostel book, pay your over-night fee, and show your sleeping bag. On departure you set the kitchen and sleeping quarters in order, and request your pass from the house parent.

Each group of hostellers furnishes its own entertainment during the evening. You can sing, read, play games, or just talk and get acquainted until bed time.

I have found hosteling to be a grand way to enjoy the out-of-doors. As time goes on, and more young people discover how much fun it is, the movement will spread from New England across the country allowing students from many states to spend their vacations seeing their country.

If you want to start a youth hostel where you live you may petition the headquarters of the youth hostel movement in Northampton, Mass. I warn you that a trip through the New England hostels will make you want to start another group when you return.

Start Work on New

Vet. College Building

Work began April 2 on a new Pathology and Bacteriology Building for the Veterinary College to be located between James Law Hall and the Drill Hall with its face in line with these buildings. The building, L shaped, having three stories and a frontage of 117 x 170 feet, to be made of native stone and buff brick, will cost approximately \$300,000.

Floors will be of quarry tile and of asphalt tile which resembles linoleum but is more durable. Walls of painted plaster will have radiators recessed within. Doors and furniture will be made of tubular steel.

The building, to be one of the most complete of its kind, will have one refrigerating room on the first floor, two on the second floor, and one on the third, all cooled by the brine ammonia plant in the basement. Rooms on the first and second floors in danger of frequent soiling will have tile floors that may be washed with a hose.

The basement will provide a room for storing animal feed, lockers, a lounging room to accommodate 200 students, and a room for the refrigerating plant.

A lecture room seating 150 and one seating 60 students, two diagnostic laboratories, and three rooms for the investigation of poultry disease will be on the first floor. The "large animal" hospital in the rear wing will have a separate ventilating system.

The Pathology Department on the second floor will have teaching and research laboratories, seminar room, museum, and photographic dark and developing rooms. The rear second floor, the autopsy section, will have separate ventilation.

The third floor, occupied by the Department of Bacteriology, will have one large and several smaller research laboratories, a glass washing room, and a kitchen for bacterial cultures and media; two incubation rooms electrically heated for cultures and a chemical room; and a small animal unit for guinea pigs, rabbits, rats, and mice used in experiments. A new autopsy table for large animals, designed at Cornell, is of stainless steel with hydraulic hoist and an electric crane to hoist and move carcasses.

The seminar room on the second floor, a feature of the building is to be 25x40 ft. with floors of parquet and with oak paneled walls containing built-in book-cases. A fireplace, leather covered furniture, and a kitchennette complete the ensemble.

Campus Chats

To any who says that there is nothing new under the sun listen to this. Dr. Pearl Gardiner over in the Department of Rural Education is testing toes. And they are not just ordinary toes either; these are human toes. She snares a likely looking prospect, hustles him or her off to the basement of Bailey Hall and proceeds with all sorts of experiments. The captives pick up marbles, put pegs in a peg-board, do tapping exercises and various other things with their toes. The object is to correlate such things as right or left foot dominance, fatigue, etc. If the toes are especially good she takes pictures of them in action. Just imagine some day seeing your toes doing things besides wiggling.

Did You Know That—

E. P. Hume has collected many interesting plants in the Hawaiian and Samoan Islands? His most interesting find was an orchid with a blossom so small that only a microscope would reveal its structure. It takes 50 blossoms of this orchid to make a span of one inch.

A member of the Floriculture Department tells of the plant Rafflesia arnoldi having a circumference of 9 feet, weighs 25 pounds, has no stems, leaves, or roots? It derives its nourishment from a plant upon which it thrives.

Prof. Ralph Curtis, of the Floriculture Department, was the first Alumni Editor of the Cornell Countryman?

Prof. Paul Work, of the Vegetable Crops Department, once grew a tomato plant in the greenhouse that was 2 years old, 40 feet long, and yielded 1½ bushels of tomatoes at one picking?

Professor Joseph Pullman Porter was called "tip" during his college days?

The Present Home Economics Club was called Frigga Fylge in 1913?

A cabbage plant kept in one of the warm University greenhouses produced six heads and grew to a height of over eight feet?

Grass grown in the partial shade of a lath screen at Caldwell Field yielded more pounds of dry matter than an adjoining plot exposed to full sunlight and fertilized with a nitrogenous fertilizer?

There is an unusual shortage of domestic clover and alfalfa seeds this year so that the New York farmer

(Continued on page 9)

Prominent Women

Talk About Careers

Due to the absence of Margaret Bourke-White, six instead of seven fields of work for women were surveyed at the third annual conference in Willard Straight, April 17.

Mrs. Dorothy Lampe Hill, class of 1926, stated that women in advertising have as good a chance as men. Women do 80 per cent of the buying, and who knows what women want as well as women? You must know a little about many things, have a sense of humor, and be able to meet people easily for success in advertising, concluded Mrs. Hill.

Radio has little time to develop talent, said Miss Margaret Cuthbert, 1908, so some practical experience is necessary to enter the field. If you are good, radio will find you, but it is wise to have a definite goal in mind. Initiative, ideas about many things, ability to handle people, good health, and progressiveness are essential. Whether you are man or woman you must do your job well or fail.

Museum work, said Mrs. Agnes Kelly Saunders offers many opportunities. Competition is keen in research but illustrators and writers find work. However, education is the biggest field for women. People visit museums to learn natural history so lecturers and teachers are in demand. Adult education has grown rapidly in the last decade and we will hear more of it in the next twenty years.

Dr. Mildred Wicker Johnson, 1919, says the first requirement for medicine is a strong interest. You have four years of medical school after college, then two years as an intern. You must delay self-support or marriage until the age of twenty-seven at least. When you finish, however, you will always find a place in your profession, one of the few that can be followed with marriage and a family.

The minimum ideal training for a public health statistician would be one year of post-graduate work after college, plus three months in a training school of public health, said Miss Jessamine Whitney, 1903. Tidiness of mind and imagination are desirable. Statistical work takes time and involves drudgery, but it is thrilling work; getting vital statistics in the bookkeeping of humanity, for your credit the births and debit deaths. It is a life saving process that shows the health authority where to direct efforts.

Miss Ernestine Becker, 1908, discussed nutritional research.

Prof. Emerson Visits Mexico

Prof. Emerson of the Plant Breeding Department relates an interesting experience in Mexico. He was asked by the Carnegie Institution, Division of Archeology, to study the Mexican corn problem and see how enough corn was grown to supply 12,000,000 people. Incidentally he brought up some corn which had husks around each kernel. 85% of the diet of the Indians of Mexico consists of corn.

Prof. Emerson lived 4 days in the huts of a Mexican family and was treated as royally as any American guest. It was here he learned of the tortilla, a biscuit made of corn meal, and cooked over hot rocks. He says soaked in water and rolled into cakes the biscuits are tasteless but in spite of this they are eaten 3 times a day. Prof. Emerson calls them "loading tools" because whenever other food is on the menu the tortilla is used in gripping the food and is used therefore as a spoon. Nothing amuses the Professor any more than the term "loading tool" which he coined.

He also studied their religion, numerical system, and calendar.

His homeward trip was made by airplane and it was the first time he had ever taken to wings. He intends to take his wife with him on his next trip and make a close survey of the habits and customs of the Mexican people.

In Willard Straight Hall is an exhibition of 38 of Margaret Bourke-White's photographs. We liked especially the one of the Cleveland terminal tower, taken at night. Inky black, the tower, silhouetted against a cloudy sky in the background, is reflected in still water in the foreground. A striking one is that of the western drought area. Miles of barren land stretch out in the distance to meet the sky. Dry soil blown into waves like waves of water; a lonely group of farm buildings; not one sign of life, not even a tree or a plant; on a fencepost the sign "you gave us Beer. Now give us water."

Miss Bourke-White, a Cornell graduate in 1927, is an internationally known camera woman. She is the author of "Eyes on Russia", and, is at present, a photographic editor of LIFE. She planned to speak on photography in the conference on fields of work for Women, held at Willard Straight April 17, but telegraphed that she could not make it. Sunny weather, for which she had been waiting for days, at last had arrived, and she would have to take pictures of airplanes to appear in Life.

Did You Know That—
(Continued from page 8)

who does not buy early may have to accept unadapted seed from a warmer climate?

This is a good year for farmers to try the new double cross corns? Cornell XX 29-3 is recommended.

You may obtain a soil survey map of your county by writing to Prof. Frank Howe, Dept. of Agronomy, Cornell?

Dr. E. Laurence Palmer was leading his nature class up one of the Carolinas the other afternoon. A few NO TRESPASSING signs were stuck here and there, but caused no worry. Farther up the hillside, a woman appeared at the door of her log cabin. To Dr. Palmer, the educator, the author, she yelled, "Can't you read?"

Grinning a bit sheepishly, he said to the class, "I guess we'll go somewhere else."

In the current April issue of the "Country Home" magazine, of which Russell Lord, Cornell '20, is one of the Editors, Professor Walter King Stone of the College of Architecture has an article titled "Hired Help." It tells of about a dozen farms and household helpers, remembered from Professor Stone's boyhood days on a farm in Monroe County.

English Teacher: "What is a metaphor?"

Ag Student: "Meadow for?—To keep cows in."

Vitamins and Proteins

It is rumored that several "Ag" students are neglecting to eat their dinner Tuesday evenings because of the Vitamin A they have to consume in Dairy Products class in the Dairy building. The class meets every Tuesday evening from 8 o'clock until 10 o'clock and is conducted by Prof. Guthrie and Prof. Ayres. The purpose of the class is to acquaint students with different grades of dairy products. At the present time the class is judging butter. Each student has to taste several samples of butter, running from very good to very poor butter.

One student maintains that he has eaten from a pound to two pounds of butter in a night. If the students in this class don't begin growing right in front of our eyes, it should tend to prove that butter does not contain Vitamins and Proteins in such large amounts as formerly supposed.

Later in the term, however, the taste of rancid butter will be forgotten when the class begins judging ice cream. Several students say that this was one of the reasons they took the course.

May Get Definite**Soil Loss Figures**

New York farmers, who are wondering how severe the soil losses have been on their lands, may get definite figures at the Arnot erosion-control experiment station near Ithaca.

Plots of land have been laid out on fairly steep slopes of about 20 per cent grade, with each plot having boundaries of steel which extend several inches into the ground. Flat funnels at the lower end of each plot catch the run-off of water and soil after a rain and carry it to tanks where it can be measured.

Those who are willing to stand out in a hard rain to see soil losses may note the amount of water and soil being lost from plots during a rain. For instance, two adjoining plots offer an effective comparison of water and soil pouring from a fallow plot with that coming from a plot where red clover has been seeded. The water from the fallow plot during a hard rain is always muddy, while clear water in small amounts comes from the clover plot.

At another part of the Arnot Station, potatoes are planted in one of these plots with the rows running up and down hill, as on many New York farms. Next to this plot is one where the planting and cultivating is done across the slope so that the furrows act as dams to slow the rush of water. Between May and November of last year the first plot lost more than 27,000 pounds of soil, while the cross-cultivated plot lost only 202 pounds.

*"It Pays to Test Your Cows
by Mail"*

RECORDS**MEAN MORE****DAIRY PROFITS**

For Full Information Write

**CENTRAL DAIRY
RECORD CLUB**
Animal Husbandry Department
Cornell University
ITHACA, NEW YORK

May, 1937

No evil without its good. Like, for instance, our usual lack of time keeping up this lovely spring day from doing this column in verse. We can easily see where we might get started on something like

*Oh! The chirping of the birds
Is much too beautiful for words.
Up in the college of Home Economics
The people are up to all sorts of tricks.
Then right from there we might go on to something like*

*Miss Rose has a new Dodge car
In which she is going to travel far.*

We note, rather wistfully, that this is the very day when Miss Rose, our Director, plans to start on a trip which will keep her away for six weeks and during which she plans to visit home economics departments in many other states. At this writing she is well on her way toward Greensboro, North Carolina, where she will dedicate the new Science and Home Economics Building of Bennett College. The Dean of students at Bennett College, Miss Flemmie Kittrell, received her Ph.D. here at Cornell in 1935. Miss Rose will also be visiting colleges in Pennsylvania, South Caroline, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Illinois.

*In Jamestown they may have no quins
But do they have an awful lot of twins.*

This matter of twins is beginning to haunt us. We hear now that Cornell has been conducting a twin study class in Jamestown, New York, for some time. It began four years ago when Mrs. Fred Buffington of that city asked Dr. Margaret Wylie from our college for help in training her twins. It was discovered that there were seventy-two pairs of twins in Jamestown—not so surprising since statistics show that the Nordic type have a high birth rate of twins, and approximately 57% of the population in Jamestown is of Swedish descent. An organization meeting was held with twenty-three of the seventy-two mothers attending, and plans were made for the study. The mothers make daily observations, jotting down things they say and do during play, eating, and dressing periods. A distinction is made between like or identical twins, and unlike or fraternal twins. Dr. Wylie is particularly interested in the characteristics of identical twins and a special effort has been made in the observation of such twins. Statistics show that twins are more frequently born of parents between the ages of thirty and forty years, and in the Jamestown study it has been interesting to ob-

Omicron Nu Elections

Class of '38

Jean Elizabeth Burr
Mary Esther Dixon
Genevieve Elizabeth Dziegial
Helen Louise Reichert
Phyllis Virginia Wheeler

Grad.

Wilma Beckman

Faculty

Catherine Personius
Grace Henderson

Which of you gave me this rose in December.

Senior women wear their corsages proudly on May Day; freshmen with highest averages are honored with a comely bunch of flowers; initiates into almost anything tell the world with a corsage, and so it goes.

"Such fun we had!" Our schoolmate lips bespeak the wonders of class trips.

The girls in Economics of the Household 26 and Institution Management 111 visit the Empire Produce Company in Elmira to learn all about the wholesale business. He haven't the vaguest idea, it seems, of the hands through which a banana, for instance, has passed before we cut it up on our oatmeal. If we did we would shed a real tear of appreciation for Progress which makes it possible for us to eat a banana anytime and anywhere for the price of a postage stamp. They also visited the Fro-Joy Ice Cream Company, where the manager took the class into the cold storage room—10 degrees below zero, but they didn't mind at all, being made of the stern stuff which Ithaca winters create. Novelty ice creams are always being thought up and put on the market; they stay there if the public shows its approval by buying; more often than not, they change rapidly while the old standbys go on and on like the river.

People interested in rural living

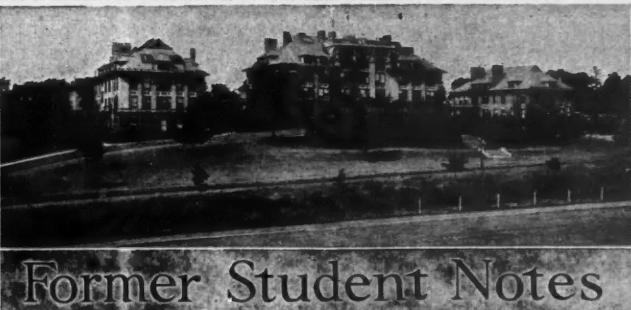
Recently met to discuss in our building. (If you don't like that one, just see if you can do better) Representatives of Rural Life Clubs in normal schools and stage schools of New York opened when annual conference with a banquet and party in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall on Friday evening, April 30. The topic of the conference was "Building and maintaining a rural community." Discussion groups studied the part which the church and school play in the rural community. Mark Rich, a graduate student at Cornell, who is studying rural churches led the church discussion. The conference closed with a picnic Saturday afternoon.

Students many tested

Health, wit, and poise suggested.

Miss Shumacker and Miss Henry have been interviewing over three hundred applicants for admission during the past month. They consider a girl's regents average, her health, appearance, and principal's report as well as questionnaire which the girl's answer at the interview. The questions test the girl's personality. They tell how she is mature, and will benefit from college.

Jimmy or Johnny? It's hard to remember



Former Student Notes

'13

Clarence Huckle of Clyde, N. Y. has a very successful poultry farm in Wayne County and is acting Supervisor in the town of Galen at the present time.

Mr. Huckle has a family of three boys and two girls. His oldest son, William graduated from Cornell in 1934 with a B. Chem. degree. He is now working as Chemist for the Imperial Color Works at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Huckle's next oldest son, Donald is carrying on the family tradition at the College of Agriculture at Cornell at the present time.

'14

Major Edward A. Everitt, has been transferred from Ft. Knox to Governors Island, N. Y. He was promoted to the rank of Major at the same time.

At a meeting of the Rural Section of the World Y.M.C.A. Conference held in Martandam, Travancore, South India, Dr. D. Spencer Hatch '15 was elected chairman of the Rural Committee of the World's alliance of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

'15

Charles H. Graves of the Yeates Episcopal School at Lancaster, Pa., has taken a teaching position at the Hoosac School. His address is Hoosick, New York.

'16

D. B. Carrick, Ph.D. formerly Professor of Pomology at Cornell, is now operating his farm in High Point, North Carolina. Dr. Carrick is particularly interested in Narcissi and has a collection of over 160 varieties including many rare ones. Incidentally, he is breeding new varieties in addition to growing his commercial collection of established species.

Lew Walker is still following along with sports and teaching. He started in this year at Friendship, New York by being assistant coach and ag teacher. He feels rather proud moving into a brand new department.

'19

Harold Fuller is the leading light of the Chenango County Cornell Club of Norwich.

'21

James C. McGahan is proprietor of The Floral Supply Company doing business at 765 W. Bay Street, Jack-

sonville, Florida. The firm has recently opened a branch store at Tampa, Florida. "Mac" is also the owner of a beautiful home in South Jacksonville and has a son and two daughters.

'22

Bill Wigstlin is sticking to the job as appraiser for the Federal Farm Loan along with his large dairy farm.

'23

We are proud to see that one of our alumnae, Maribelle Cormack has written a book entitled "Wind of the Vikings." It has just come off of the Appleton-Century Company press. The story is a fine one of a girl and boy on the storm-swept Orkney Islands north of Scotland, of ancient relics of the Piets, and treasures of the Viking. The book is illustrated by Robert Lawson. We can hardly wait to read it.

Malcolm E. "Mac" Smith is still working for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. His tasks include standardization work in helping to make, improve, and revise grading standards for vegetables and fruits. He writes that he is still young in spirit, but has two daughters one 10 and the other 3.

J. F. "Jack" Booth after spending several years with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., returned to Canada in 1929 to organize an economics service in the Federal Department of Agriculture.

'26

Elton K. Hawkes is married and has three jolly youngsters, Geraldine, 8; Kenneth, 5; and Richard, 3. He manages the Farm Bureau and is county agricultural agent of Seneca County with offices in the great city of Romulus.

'28

Ernest Cleveland Abbe is teaching various phases of Botany and doing research work evenings at the University of Minnesota.

Mr. Charles W. Mattison who graduated in forestry, has left his job in Buffalo to take a more promising one in Penn. His present address is Oak Avenue and Trindle Road, Camp Hill, Pa.

John Verney is employed in the New York offices of the Sheffield National

Dairy Company.

'29

Art West formerly assistant farm bureau agent at Suffolk, Long Island, has recently taken the job as farm bureau agent at New Orleans.

'30

Alfred A. Harrington, formerly manager of the University Club in Buffalo, has become manager of the University Club in St. Louis, Mo.

On Easter Sunday, Alice Paddock was married to Mr. Joseph E. Harday, Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rawlins of Forest Home have a daughter Phyllis Lovell, born March 13. Rawlins is a research instructor in Entomology.

Miriam Riggs is manager of the cafeterias at the junior and senior high schools in Ithaca. She spoke last month before a group of Home Economics students on "The Management of High School Cafeterias."

'31

Leon L. Lasher of Palmyra, N. Y., has taken a position with the Peoples Gas and Electric Co., and he now lives in Oswego, N. Y.

William M. Requa is now working for the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico. His address is 732 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Michael Roman of Rome, N. Y., is now acting as dairy and food inspector for the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Roman finished a two year special course in 1933 and planned to transfer to a four year course; but with his two years training in Dairy Industry he managed to get a position with the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Roman recently visited the Cornell Campus on business. While he was here, he stayed with his brother Stanley who is a student at the College of Agriculture. Stanley is also taking a two year Dairy Industry course.

Carl E. VanDeman is helping the commercial apple growers of Vermont to solve their problems. His official title is Extension Horticulturist of the Vermont Extension Service.

'32

The vocational agriculture classes in the Van Hornsville High School have completed a successful poultry project and are planning a Purebred dairy calf project under the super-

vision of Ronald Babcock. Mr. Babcock has been with the Van Hornsville High School agriculture department for two years and has signed a contract for the coming year. He is married and has a small daughter, one year of age.

Cerill E. Hequembourg has accepted a position as instructor in Botany and Horticulture at Wheaton College in Massachusetts for next year. She is now working for a master degree at Cornell.

E. J. "Curly" Higley has taken over the agriculture department at Newark Valley. He formerly taught at Webster.

Laurence E. Ide writes of his activities "My wife and I are running a cottage of 25 boys at Graham School, an orphanage located at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. In my spare time I raise vegetables, chickens, and anything else they ask me to."

Marian C. Jones has been assistant dietitian at the New York Post Medical School and Hospital since May 1, 1936. Her address is 324 East Twentieth Street, New York City.

Bick Pringle erroneously reported in the April issue as county agent assumes only the duties of assistant agent of the fair county after an apprenticeship on the Indian reservation.

Donald A. "Don" Russell is with the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. His work is with the Production Credit Division and requires a great deal of travel. He reports being very busy.

Frank Waugh has moved from Unadilla to Cazenovia where he is teaching agriculture.

Carlton West is starting in with a bang at Horseheads High Schools Agricultural department. Beside the vocational ag work, he is giving courses in industrial arts, is in charge of the 4-H club, and is casting another interested eye toward the boy scouts. More power to you Carlton, we're all for it.

'33

Don Armstrong is imparting his knowledge to the pupils of Guilford.

William I. Pentecost has become assistant manager of the Darling Hotel,

Wilmington, Del.

Cornelia D. Pearse is now employed by the Home Economics department of the New York City Public Schools. Cornelia was married to Abbott D. Burger of Yonkers, New York in October, 1935. They live at 14 Stone Street, Yonkers, New York.

'34

James Q. Foster is acting Farm Bureau agent in Schoharie County.

Paul F. Hartnett is manager of the Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 West Twenty-third Street, New York City.

News from Garth "Mac" Gregor are to the effect that he and his wife are enjoying life very much in their new home which they built last summer.

Dorothy E. Hungerford of Ellis Road, Ithaca and Frank McCartney of Philadelphia were married at the home of the bride on March 27, 1937. Mr. McCartney is associated with the Haines Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

Jean Merkel and his brother Norman Merkel Ex '37 are doing business in the tropical nurseries of Henry A. Siebrecht, Boynton, Florida, twelve miles south of West Palm Beach which which they recently purchased. The firm of Merkel Brothers will specialize in growing orchids for the Palm Beach and Miami trade but they also grow a wide assortment of other tropical plants. Jean will be married in the near future and is building an attractive home in Boynton.

Lois Purdey has been selected as the associate agent in Chenango County effective September first. Until that time she will continue as Club agent at large.

'35

Jean Dewey is now working as Herdsman for Jerome E. Wright at his Dorset Horn Sheep and Purebred Hereford Cattle farm at Cambridge, N. Y.

Mr. Dewey married vivian Avery of Waterloo, N. Y., while a Senior at Cornell and they now have a son nearly two years of age.

Elizabeth Donovan of Poughkeepsie, New York, is a demonstration agent for the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company.

Charlotte Dredger is another of the

same class who is teaching home economics. Charlotte is at the Woodmere High School.

Dr. Harry Goldwasses is now operating his own veterinary office in Astoria, Long Island.

Merrill Knapp, editor of the Countryman in 1934 and '35 is now teaching in a Near East Foundation at Kavaje, Albania.

Mr. Herbert K. Paddock of Jamesville, N. Y. is now teaching at the Interlaken High School at Interlaken.

Ray Pauls is now teaching Vocational Agriculture at Newark Central School. He has been promoted from the teaching position he held at the Constableville High School.

Ethel Potieger is now associate 4-H Club agent in Columbia county.

Lucy Schhemp of Bergen, New York is teaching vocational home economics at the Bergen High School.

Evelyn Temple is trying her art by teaching vocational home economics at Unadilla High School, New York.

'36

J. J. Black is married and doing graduate work at Texas A.M. How about letting us know who the lucky lady is?

Johnathan Blount writes that he is working for the American Railway Association. He has moved from Columbia Street to 1 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

Ernest J. Cole County Club agent for Yates County has a son, Ernest Jr., born March 29.

Chester DuMun wishes he were rowing for the dear old J.V.'s once more, but instead is working with the soil conservation program in Columbia county.

Gladys Godfrey of Binghamton, New York is engaged in extension work at the present time.

Frank Schroock is with the Army, stationed at Fort Sam Houston in Texas. He reports that he is having a fine time and acquiring a really good coat of tan. He says he spends lots of time looking for news of Cornell in the local newspapers but doesn't find much. Not even McNaboe?

George Swanson is doing landscape architecture for Memorial Hospital on Connecticut Hill.

Spring is here—so come over to 328 College Avenue for your

CAMERAS

TENNIS BALLS - GOLF BALLS - SPONGE BALLS

BATHING CAPS - SLIPPERS AND BELTS

FILMS - PHOTO FLASH BULBS

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C. W. DANIELS, Pharmacist

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Ithaca, N.Y.